FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, 1846. [NO. 1509.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ICE, from the fresh Ponds near Boston, will be delivered to regular customers every morning from and after to-day. Orders left with John L. Parker will be attended to.
April 28, 1846. 8-3w

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE
OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,
Shaving Cream, superior,	Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls,	Bears's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" receipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.
April 27. 8tf

OREGON HOTEL.
MRS FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
April 27. 8-3w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, APRIL 16, 1846.
THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst. and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Thursday the 7th day of May.
8-3w TEOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 20 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 16, 1846.
VERY SPLENDID SCHEME.
$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,895, 6 Prizes of 2,500, 10 of 1,500, 30 of 1200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $135 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 67 50
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 33 75

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 20 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 23, 1846.
CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

THE MAMMOTH!
$39,000 Capital!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 21 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 30, 1846.
MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 2 do. of 10,000, 2 do. of 7,500, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $180 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 90 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 45 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 25, 1846. 8-dpd

MORE PROOF.
Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 1839.
Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.
The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 27. 8-3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, in Rockingham, of GEO. W. FREEMAN, who broke the Jail of Richmond county on the night of the 23d inst.
The said Freeman is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, about thirty years of age, and was raised in Marion District, S. C.
JOHN C. KNIGHT,
Sheriff of Richmond county.
Rockingham, April 24, 1846. 8-3w

NOTICE.
WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Town House, on Wednesday the 6th of May next, the following **Houses and Lots**, the property of the late Bank of the U. States, viz:—
The three story Brick House, Out Houses and Lot, at the foot of Haymount, on the North side of Hay street, known as the Burgwin building.
A vacant Lot, next East of the house occupied by Hall & Hall, and adjoining the lot of James Martine.
A vacant Lot, the point in front of the Methodist Church, and next West of A. Graham's Shop.
A vacant Lot next East of Dr. Hiram Robinson's Shop, running from Hay to Old street, formerly P. I. Tillinghast's.
An undivided half of the Lot and Houses, fronting on Gillespie and Russell streets, usually called the Barge Tavern, now occupied by N. Radcliffe.
The Houses and Lot on Person street, next East of Major John P. Leonard's, formerly Mrs. Davis's.
The Warehouses and Lot, (one acre,) fronting on the River, above the Bridge, formerly Mc Neill's.
Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.
By order of the Assignees.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Asn'r.
April 15, 1846. 7ts

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving, direct from the New York and Boston markets, his
Spring & Summer
STOCK OF GOODS,
To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The Stock consists of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a fine assortment of
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.
These Goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorised in saying, that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.
J. P. COVINGTON.
Rockingham, N. C., April 16, 1846. 7-6w

THE subscriber is now receiving by the Merchants' Steam Boat Company's fast boat, Wm. B. Meares, the
LARGEST LOT OF CROCKERY
Ever offered for sale in North Carolina. The common Crockery is packed in crates, well assorted, for sale by the package. The fine Ware, which is of the latest patterns, will be sold at retail or by the crate.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Tumblers of various kinds, Easks, &c. These Goods were purchased in England for Cash, consequently the large profit usually made by the dealers in New York will be saved to those who purchase of me.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 21, 1846. 7-3w

NEW GOODS.
MRS. E. McINTYRE is now receiving a splendid assortment of **Millinery**, consisting in part of China, Pearl, Rutland, Pedal, fine plain Straw, Lace Neapolitans, English, French, and Florence BONNETS.
Also, a good assortment of Misses' Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Blond Laces and Ruches, Gimps Shaded Velvets and Fringes for Dresses, large assortment of Flowers and Ribbons, assorted good Sewing Silk and Buttons for Ladies' Dresses, jet and blackblack Bombazines, Ladies' white Silk Net Gloves, and various other articles.
April 20, 1846. 7-3wpd

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land**, situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.
For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.
FREDK B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

D. & W. McLAURIN
HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 4, 1846. 6tf

Auction Notice.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He will also give his attention to a General Agency and Commission Business.
Office, North Store, Lord's Building, North Water Street.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
Wilmington, April 11. 6-5w

NOTES LOST.
ON the 18th March, the Subscriber lost the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on Matthew Wicker, for $76 50, due 1st January 1846. One on M. C. Gardner for $24, due same time. One ditto on ditto, for $30, due 1st Jan'y 1847. One on Duncan Murchison for $21 50, due Feb. 1, 1846. One on Daniel B. McIver for $20, due same time. Two Notes one Robert McIver, one for $8, the other for $2 25, due Jan'y 1846. One Note on Blakeley Wicker for $3, due Dec'r 1841. One on Elijah Morris for $7 75, due in 1839—One on Matthew Wicker for $10, due 1st Jan'y 1845. DANIEL McIVER.
Moore county, April 8, 1846. 6-4w

NOTICE.
THE Semi-Annual FAIR will commence at the new Fair Plains, near Laurel Hill, on the 2d Tuesday in May next, and continue from day to day until 12 o'clock (M.) on Saturday.
All who may wish to occupy Stands at said Fair are notified that ground rent will be charged and exacted of every person who may sell or vend there, either in front or rear, without distinction.
They will also be required to leave the premises as soon as the Fair closes.
MARG'T D. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, April 3, 1846. 6-4w

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable. C. B. MALLETT.
March 23. 3tf

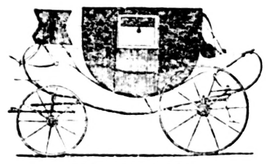
DEAFNESS.
DR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.
Langley's Western Indian Panacea
Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.
N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.
☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-cowf3m

Sick Headache REMEDY.
DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.
☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-cowf3m

Real Estate for sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable DWELLING HOUSE at present occupied by himself. The Lot contains about 2 acres.
W. J. ANDERSON.
The Grist Mill, if desired, would be sold with it.
April 20. 7-3w

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.
Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

Raw Hides.
FOR sale by the subscriber, from three to four thousand pounds well dried salted *HIDES*, low for cash or produce.
THO. C. BLAKE.
April 13 6tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.
THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say
Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,
Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.
☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.
Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 55-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Fair Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February, 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON
HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

One light three horse WAGON,
with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.
A. R. KETCHUM.
March 23 3tf

FOR SALE.
25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,
Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
April 20. 7tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,
NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.
This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.
The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complants arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.
The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:
BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.
MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well. I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R BEVAN.
WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.
A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.
I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,
CORDELIA CADY.
"Truth is Stranger than Fiction"—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.
CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.
This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, which the string of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected: from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.
Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.
These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.
HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.
Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,
JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.
For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlet's, which may be obtained of agents gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.
Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 27.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Objection being made in several quarters—

Mr. INGERSOLL moved that the rules be suspended.

Mr. HARALSON (Loco,) said that if the explanation only had reference to the Ingersoll and Webster business, he protested against leave being granted; enough of the time of the House had been already consumed on that subject.

The motion of Mr. Ingersoll was carried, 102 to 25.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL thereupon rose and addressed the House as follows, reading from a manuscript which he held in his hand:

Mr. SPEAKER: When Mr. Webster, in virulent terms, in Senate, assailed my truth, concerning transactions of which proofs ought to be in the Department of State, I went there in search of them for my vindication. As a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for some years, I have some freedom of access there, though probably none which any other member of Congress is not entitled to.

Searching for proofs, not to expose him, but vindicate myself, I fell most unexpectedly on others which led me, next day, to denounce him as a delinquent.

When the President's answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives refused certain documents, I repeated, in general assertion, the fact of his delinquency, and added that it is easily susceptible of proof. My friends advised me to go no further, supposing that Mr. Webster would challenge investigation.

Not having done so, but having again, with opprobrious language, in Senate, charged me with slander, and called on me to substantiate my accusation of him, I now submit a short statement, which may be tested as to truth.

There are three charges of delinquency:

First. Unlawful use of the fund appropriated for the contingent service of foreign intercourse, commonly called the secret service fund.

Secondly. Misapplying part of that fund to corrupt party presses.

Thirdly. Leaving the Department of State in default to that fund.

First. Congress appropriates annually a small sum, commonly $30,000, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse; the disbursement of part of which is sometimes usefully clandestine, but never, as has been erroneously supposed, corrupt. Whenever, in the President's opinion, it would be wrong to make public how any part of it is disposed of, he so certifies, and, by act of Congress, his mere certificate is sufficient voucher at the Treasury for the required settlement.

These funds have, for the last sixteen years, it not always, been in the hands of a clerk, called, by acts of Congress, the *disbursing agent* of the Department of State, who kept them in banks, *as agent*. The official routine is for the President, on the requisition of the Secretary of State, to authorise payment of the money from the Treasury to the disbursing agent of the State Department. The disbursing agent is debited at the Treasury with the sum drawn into the Department of State, keeps it to his credit as agent, in bank, and gives checks as required by the Secretary for payment to any person he may designate.

In this way the first check I saw, when I went to the Department, was drawn by the agent for the service at N. York in McLeod's case, $1,000.

But, shortly after President Harrison's death, and before Vice President Tyler was at home in the chief magistracy—in April, 1841—Mr. Secretary Webster began an entirely novel method of dealing with the secret service fund. Instead of directing the disbursing agent to pay *any third person*, Mr. Webster required the money to be paid to *himself*.

In this way he drew to himself from the disbursing agent $12,000 during the first nine months of Mr. Webster's incumbency as Secretary; about $1,300 a month in 1841, and $3,000 more early in 1842.

Thus he took into his own hands $15,000 in his first twelve months. The President (there is written evidence in the Department to show) never authorised this, knew nothing of it, and, when first apprised of it, more than fourteen months after it had been going on, to the large amount of $15,000, refused it his sanction.

It was not till July, 1842, as the evidence in the Department shows, in Mr. Webster's handwriting, that he got a President's certificate for $1,460.

That President's certificate, of which I took a minute, dated 19th July, 1842, is—

To J. J. Cittenden, for expenses of journey to New York,	$100
To F. O. J. Smith, for services connected with the northeastern boundary,	2,000
To Alexander Powell, for journey to and stay on the frontier in 1841, on the subject of the disturbances,	1,000

With several other items.

The first item in this short account, concerning McLeod, will show how I was led from that to other objects; and some of the other items will show the agents whom, as Secretary of State, Mr. Webster employed. Both Houses of Congress, if not the public at large, have not been left in ignorance of the character of some of those on whom the Secretary of State bestowed large sums of public money, if their receipts correctly vouch what they got.

In a memorandum of payments to Mr. Webster, by authority of the President, there is a minute dated June 23, 1842, "By cash *returned*, $5,000."

After drawing $15,000 to himself during fifteen months, during which period there is no trace of what he did with those large sums, he appears to have *returned* one-third of the amount withdrawn. Why return it, if taken for any *public* purpose? Where had it been kept? If any place of deposite, was it separate from Mr. Webster's private funds? Did he *use* it?

These $5,000 were returned ten days after, according to the published correspondence, his negotiation with the British Envoy Extraordinary began, by conversational and confidential intercourse, without protocols or other usual records of such transactions.

In 1843 Mr. Webster took to himself $2,000 more, making altogether $17,000.

On closing his account, crediting the $5,000 *returned*, and various other sums, there remained a balance against him of $2,200 of the secret service fund. One of his credits against it was for $1,400, published in House document, report No. 29, first session, 28th Congress—report of Mr. Rogers for maps, charts, surveys, and expenses of bringing them to the seat of Government, and for copies of transcripts, and for various agencies to procure information connected with the boundary treaty.

This inarticulate and comprehensive mixture of many incongruous items, without specification of prices, dates, or any apparent test of rectitude, Mr. Secretary Webster certified himself as a proper credit for himself, and deducted from his debit to the secret service fund. Without that credit his default to that fund would have been $3,690, instead of $2,290, which it was when he was removed from office.

The $17,000 were in his hands, contrary to uniform usage; if used by him, contrary to the subtreasury act. Whether so, is for him to make appear. The burden of proof is on him.

Secondly. Application of the secret service fund to corrupt party presses. The Ashburton treaty bears date the 9th August, 1842. Congress were then in session; and, as Mr. Adams has charged me lately, and I confess I did what little I could as one of a small minority in the House of Representatives (we had forty votes, I think, under the previous question) to resist a treaty which Mr. Webster has lately stated in the Senate granted near half a million of dollars from the treasury of the United States to the people of Maine and Massachusetts, I then desired to contend, when put down by the previous question, that the House of Representatives had a constitutional right to pass on such a treaty.

What I am now enabled to add, of revelation from the Department of State, will prove that my instincts of aversion to the treaty were even truer than reason.

In the Department of State there is now a letter signed F. O. J. Smith, marked *private*, dated Portland, the 12th of August, addressed to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, substantially as follows:

It begins by congratulating Mr. Webster on his settlement of the Maine boundary question by a *new mode of approaching the subject*, after forty years of diplomacy, without which *new mode* another forty years of diplomacy would have come to nothing.

[Mr. F. O. J. Smith seems to have suggested the boast with which his correspondent Mr. Webster hugged himself in his elaborate vindication in Senate.]

Mr. Smith informs Mr. Webster in this letter that he had occasion to resort to services and *influences, in order to adjust the tone and direction of* THE PARTY PRESSES, and through them of public sentiment, to a purpose so desirable of accomplishment under Mr. Webster's administration.

Mr. Smith, therefore, submits a claim on account, if I recollect right, in blank, for Mr. Webster to fill up, of which he calls for payment out of the contingent fund. Mr. Smith presumes that the contingent fund will be ample, and Mr. Webster's control of it complete, to do whatever he may think just.

The sums Mr. Smith vouches as got by him from Mr. Webster are $2,000 for services connected with the northeastern boundary, and two years after he vouches $500 more, as will be shown.

Thirdly. Leaving the Department of State in debt to the secret service fund $2,290.

The records of the Department show this default beyond all denial or question.

They show, furthermore, that it was neither paid nor accounted for during nearly two years after Mr. Webster's removal from office.

They show several letters sent to him by President Tyler's direction, urging payment, and evasive letters of excuse from Mr. Webster for non-payment.

At length, a peremptory letter that exposure would or might be the consequence of more delay, produced reimbursement. But *settlement* did not take place till the 1st February, 1845, ten days before President Polk arrived in Washington to be inaugurated, when Mr. Webster produced another voucher from Mr. F. O. J. Smith for an additional $500, and other vouchers, one from George Smith for $500.

George Smith, since dead, denied that he had ever been paid or vouched more than $150, to which sum Mr. Webster reduced the $500 at first demanded, as his agent, now in Washington, will prove.

Granting all the vouchers Mr. Webster produced, there was nevertheless a balance of about $1,200 due from him, at all events, when he left the Department. That sum he was in default to the secret service fund, after crediting every thing in the way of repayment, offset, or voucher, that he claimed.

In all I have said in this affair, no allusion has been made to any private aggravation. Regretting the exposure forced from me, having afforded Mr. Webster several opportunities to meet the charges in his own way, that which he chose left me no alternative but this forbearing justification of myself.

A resolution, or committee, which I cannot institute, will soon test the truth of my statements.

Mr. ASHMUN of Mass. asked leave to reply, but loud objections were made. The yeas and nays were called, and Mr. Ashmun was allowed to reply, 125 to 22.

Mr. ASHMUN thereupon took the floor, and was commencing to speak, when a gentleman on the right of the chair rose to inquire from Mr. C. J. Ingersoll whether Mr. I had received any portion of the information on which he had brought forward these charges from Mr. Trist, when acting Secretary of State.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied in the negative.

Mr. ASHMUN was about to proceed, when—

Mr. BAYLY inquired of Mr. Ingersoll whether he had correctly understood him as declining to impute to the late President of the United States (Mr. Tyler) any fault or criminal responsibility in relation to the abuses alleged by him to have been committed?

Mr. INGERSOLL disclaimed any such imputation.

Mr. ASHMUN said he had felt very confident that the members of that House were too just, as well as too generous to preclude the liberty of reply, after the repeated, the deliberate, and cold-blooded ebullitions which had been permitted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania on that floor.

The SPEAKER called Mr. A. to order.

Mr. ASHMUN said that he presumed it was held perfectly in order that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should employ the most abusive epithets when speaking, even in a written paper, of an absent gentleman, and that gentleman a Senator of the United States; but it was of course out of order for him to enjoy any latitude in reply.

The SPEAKER said it was not in the power of the Chair to decide as to the question of order as to personalities between a gentleman present and another who was absent; but as between gentlemen both of whom were present, it was his duty to preserve the decorum of debate, and he should discharge it.

Mr. ASHMUN resumed. He thought that that House and the nation had been both surprised and mortified at the scenes which had recently taken place on that floor. The House had been denounced in various quarters for its violations of good taste and good manners in the course of debate; but an offence had been now committed against higher obligations than those either of good taste or of good manners. Was it not a mournful spectacle to behold this House converted into a theatre for those repeated and gross vituperations of some of the most distinguished and most meritorious of our public men. One might have supposed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been long enough in public life to know the value of reputation to a public man. And was it not astonishing that he should make such repeated, deliberate, persevering attempts, not in the warmth of debate, but in writing, with premeditation, to destroy the fame of men who had long served their country in the most distinguished and arduous public stations—a fame that was the common property and the common pride of their countrymen? Had such an attack been made by a young ambitious man who sought distinction for himself by assailing those who were far above him, there might have been some semblance of excuse or palliation for the act. But what palliation could be pleaded for a gentleman so long in public life? The gentleman had told the House that it was thirty years ago that he had first met Mr. Webster. From that day to this had he received from him the slightest personal offence? When, or where? Mr. A. might appeal to that House not merely, but to the nation and the world, whether Mr. Webster's speeches—all his speeches—were not wholly free from personalities? He had been guilty of no offence whatever against the gentleman; unless there might be one that was rankling deep in his breast, and that was the unpardonable sin of having let him alone; of having never taken the least notice of him. Probably he knew enough of the gentleman's character to induce him to desire to have as little to do with him as possible.

Why, then, was it that on the 9th of February last, when the attention of the House was engrossed with great and weighty questions, involving the prospects of war and peace, and when, by the courtesy of the House, this gentleman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was permitted to close the debate—why did he, at such a time, instead of making a grave and statesmanlike reply to those who had opposed the resolution he had reported from the committee, volunteer to go out of his way to make a personal attack on an absent man—an attack wholly unconnected with the subject in hand, and in which he had gratuitously put forth the most injurious assertions, since proved utterly false? What could have been his motive for such a procedure?

The gentleman had known Mr. Webster personally for thirty years, during part of which time he had been himself in public life. Had not the gentleman recalled to memory a certain Congress where he met with what might, one would think, have admonished him never again to assail a high and honorable man with malignant slanders? Had he not associated with the remembrance of that Congress the name of a gentleman of the highest talent and intelligence, the most exalted standing and attainments, the most chivalrous honor and the purest principles, from the State of New Jersey? Need he remind the gentleman of the name of Stockton? That noble-minded man was slandered to his face—openly insulted in this Hall; and could the gentleman soon forget the retribution that followed—the scarifying process so memorably inflicted on the slanderer? Tradition told to this day of the withering, scathing, blasting eloquence poured forth by injured and indignant virtue in the presence of the House; it continued to tell that the man who had uttered the base libel, unable to endure the agony that consumed him, rose up and left the Hall, crying like a whipped schoolboy. Mr. A. should have thought that the night have proved a sufficient warning not to repeat the commission of the same crime. The lesson, however, seemed not to have been wholly thrown away—it had at least served to teach this gentleman never again to make a slanderous attack of that description in the presence of the individual slandered; and Mr. A. agreed with his friend and colleague (Mr. Adams) that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have sooner bitten off his own tongue than have dared to utter what he had done, had Mr. Webster been present to hear and to reply. But Mr. Webster was not here, and for any immediate reply to remarks, however injurious, he must rely on a few friends in this Hall. The course which this gentleman had pursued toward Mr. Stockton was followed again in the case of the pure, the irreproachable, the incorruptible Chief Justice Marshall, on whom, together with other Judges of the Supreme Court, he had made the charge of direct personal corruption in the case of the Bank of the United States. And that same love for vituperation and slanderous abuse seemed to have burned within his breast even to this late day; when, without shame, repentance, or remorse, he could repeat the same disgraceful course in his old age.

The gentleman, with a boldness and an appearent, not to say audacious, simplicity which Mr. A. had never seen equalled, had remarked to the House that, among all the hard things that had been said of him, he had never known his truth to be called in question. The gentleman must have been very deaf, or very blind, or both, to have spoken this sincerely. Did he not know, did not the House know, did not all the world know, that his truth, in preferring these charges, was the very thing called in question? When the gentleman breathed out his vituperations against the greatest and best men of the country, the very question which every man that

em settler, told him that he had just come from a brook near by, where, by the side of a large white-oak tree, there stood a noble deer, and if the man would go quickly he might shoot him. He then closed his communication by asking for a dram as a reward for the intelligence. The farmer readily gave the liquor, and, snatching his rifle, ran down to the place appointed; but no deer nor track of deer was to be seen. Coming back, he met the Indian, and accused him of having deceived him. "Why," said the red man, "did you go to the place?" "Yes." "And did not you find the brook?" "Yes." "And the tree?" "Yes; but I didn't find the deer." "Well," replied the Indian, "I told you two truths to one lie, and that's pretty well for an Indian." The gentleman had hardly come up to the Indian's mark, though he did not apply to him the word "lie," because that would not be parliamentary. Those charges of his were his *ne studes*; and the gentleman had been so happy as to exhibit one case of accuracy against five mistakes, and that was pretty well for the gentleman. No attempt had been made by him to prove the residue of his accusations to be true, and it was under these circumstances that the gentleman told the House that he had gone into the State Department to seek for further materials of accusation. It was very natural, it, as the gentleman said, he had the free run of the State Department, that he should go there to see what he could find out. The gentleman's whole account showed that he had been engaged in a strenuous effort to get something which would enable him with greater show of evidence to traduce Mr. Webster.

Now, then, the question came before the House, by what means did the gentleman get that which he had brought and read to the House? With what fairness had this pretended information of his been extracted from the State Department? Again he asked, by what *means* had this been accomplished? The House had made a solemn call on the Executive to report on to the application of this secret fund. The President had explicitly refused to comply with the call, and had stated, as he just thing reason for the refusal, that the law and constitution of his country, and his own oath of office, expressly forbade him to make such a disclosure. He might not, save in the case of impeachment, expose these secret records to any eye. They were placed under a seal of confidence which he dare not break; and he had told every solemn reasons why it would be inexpedient and pernicious to the public service to do so. Yet, after all this, the gentleman from Pennsylvania could step up in that House, and, with a boldness truly astonishing, proclaimed to the House that he was in possession of the information thus kept in secret. Now, what Mr. A wanted to know was, how the gentleman got hold of these extracts, if extracts they were. The President to the House officially that these records were under the seal of secrecy. What had broken that seal? Not the President not the president Secretary of State. Mr. A fairly exempted them from so dishonorable a charge. He had not the remotest idea that they would so violate both their personal honor and their public duty. It must have been some underling—some base pander. No honorable man would submit himself to be so made use of. Who had furnished the gentleman from Pennsylvania with the key? or had he one of its own? Did he pick the locks and break into the secrecy which the President would not violate? If the gentleman did not reveal what it was that had communicated to him this information, the satisfaction and the responsibility must rest on him. He had brought these records here, and, according to his own showing, he had been where he ought not to go. Who else had been left persons to? Had any clerk been driven out of office for the act of official confidence? Had the gentleman communicated to any one who had been his full accomplice in this transaction? Not he took the whole upon himself. He admitted that he had broken into the secret recesses where the President told the House he had no right to go, and certainly where the House had no right to intrude. The President had stated that these secret records were placed under the guardianship of a special clerk; but had the gentleman stated whether it was he who violated its trust? He said he had stumbled on certain new and unsought information, which occasioned him the greatest surprise. How came he to "stumble on" this information? The gentleman's account read a bit out of the experience of a thief, who, having broken into some dwelling-house in the darkness of night, while groping round in search of plunder, stumbled unexpectedly against some of the furniture, or came upon some spot which he did not know to be there. The gentleman's action seemed so stealthlike, prowling about in a secret place where he had no right to be.

He would now invite the House a little while to the character of the witness, the sole witness, in support of the gentleman's charges against Mr. Webster.

In judging of him as a witness, and the credibility of what he knows, it was necessary to recollect the position in which he stood. He had brought an express charge that Mr. Webster had appropriated a part of the secret service fund of the State Department to his own personal and private use. Now, Mr. A should have supposed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was the last, the very last man in this country, who would have ventured a serious charge of official peculation against any other man. He repeated the remark. He should have supposed that that gentleman would have been the last to bring such a charge. The records of Congress, one would have thought, must have started him in the face—would have poised his tongue, in attempting to speak about any man's using the public money improperly. Could it have been with a view of withdrawing men's thoughts and recollections from his own delinquency, by directing them to the alleged peculations of others? That gentleman had himself held a public office under Government, and he had continued it till he was turned out of it by Gen. Jackson for official peculation, the very first in such he was in the Presidency.

Mr. HOPKINS here rose to order, insisting that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to make charges of peculation alleged to have been committed under the administration of Gen. Jackson.

The CHAIR replied that the House had tolerated similar charges when made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He supposed that they might not be in order under the rules; but the rules had been suspended. He was understood to rule Mr. A out of order.

From the decision Mr. HOPKINS took an appeal; and, after a good deal of confusion, the appeal was laid on the table, and

Mr. ASHMUN resumed. The accuser himself had once been a public officer, and immediately on the accession of President Jackson had been dismissed from office for abuses connected with the public money. Every one knew that Gen. Jackson had come into office under a pledge to reform abuses in the Government. And one of the very first acts of his administration had been to remove from office the District Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, on the ground Mr. A had stated. The Executive documents of 1830-'40 contained a full history of all connected with this matter. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had been removed on the 1st of April, 1829, although his term of office would have expired in the February following. But the honest indignation of Andrew Jackson against all peculation and malversation would not allow this person to remain in office even that short remnant of time; he turned him out immediately. Yet although he was removed in April, 1829, his official accounts were not closed until 1830, ten years afterwards. In 1836, a suit was instituted against him by the Government. He was reported as a public defaulter. By way of set-off, he made the most enormous charges against the Government, many of which were disallowed. A balance still remained against him of $37,000. With the assistance of such means as he could get, the gentleman paid off the bulk of this money, but judgment was still rendered against him for $3,385. This was in May, 1835; but, though the liquidated balance was found by a court of the United States in that year, it was not till the 19th of January, 1839, that the last installment of his public debt was paid.

How his account was made up the documents themselves told, in part, and tradition told the residue. There was a certificate of Judge Hopkinson, from which it appeared that, under the direction of this gentleman as District Attorney, 651 libels had been found by the grand jury in the famous tea case. On one single transaction the gentleman had brought 651 suits, and had claimed taxable costs in them all. He did not charge on every chest of tea, but of every delivery; so that, by this mode of procedure, he secured himself the costs in 651 actions, though the principle was the same in all, and they all related to one and the same transaction. This, it might be said, was no violation of law; and it was certainly true that this gentleman was in strictness according to law. Judge Hopkinson gave a certificate to that effect. But who that had been a lawyer did not see that the whole transaction was an enormous abuse? Suppose a lawyer in private business should be employed to collect a dozen similar accounts against one individual, founded on one act in business, and he should divide them up into separate actions, and then charge the largest costs the law would allow upon each of them for the sake of swelling his own profits, what would any honest or honorable man think of him! It was for this, and also for charging for what he called extra-official services, that he was turned out, and a balance of about $3,000 was in part outstanding against him for two years. He tried to set off his debt by the most enormous charges Mr. A. had ever heard of; but the jury allowed only one-fifth of the amount of them.

Mr. Jos. R. INGERSOLL (brother of C. J. I.) interposed; said he had taken no part in this proceeding except to vote. But he was the counsel for the District Attorney in the matter just alluded to, and knew all about it. There was nothing that he had ever heard, to excite a suspicion of personal or official delinquency in that officer. A million of dollars had passed through his hands as District Attorney. When he went out of office he endeavored to effect a settlement with the Treasury, but could not obtain it. He could not see the government, and so he informed the governor that there was a balance in his hands which he desired to be sued for. He was sued, and the balance of near $3000 established by the jury. The conduct of the District Attorney in the matter was in his estimation perfectly honorable.

Mr. ASHMUN resumed. The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania was entitled to be heard. His high and honorable character entitled him to instant and unquestioning credit as to any matters of fact he might think it proper to state. But how far his opinion was, in a case like this, entitled to have great weight, Mr. A would leave it to the House to judge. He agreed with that gentleman that the documents did show that the gentleman reported as a defaulter did urge a suit on the part of the Government; but the suit, after all his enormous charges, showed a balance against him which remained unpaid for two years. The honorable gentleman who had just resumed his seat had said to the House that, in his opinion, the whole conduct of the transaction was highly honorable. That might be the gentleman's opinion; but Mr A would leave the House and the world to judge how honorable it was to bring 651 suits in one case for the sake of piling up costs. No doubt all these 651 were found by the grand jury. But who did not know that, in matters of a technical kind, every grand jury was almost entirely controlled by the District Attorney? Mr. A was willing to leave the facts, together with the opinion expressed upon them, with the House and the world.

Mr. A asked for what was it that President Jackson turned the gentleman out of office, took and locks, as soon as he came into the Presidency. Andrew Jackson had seized out the abuses he saw, and had rightly appreciated the whole case.

Now, it was by such a person and under such circumstances that these charges against such a man as Daniel Webster had been brought; and charges of peculation, too—charges of the misapplication money, and of being turned out of office and found a defaulter! What proof, or shadow of proof, had been adduced of the chief feature of it, viz that Mr Webster had applied the public money for his private use? Mr Webster had pronounced the charge criminally false. Mr A repeated that assertion. The charge was false, and it rested on particle of testimony to support it. The gentleman wanted the House to believe, on his own account of documents in the Department of State, which no body but a right to see, that Mr. Webster had taken possession of the secret service fund. Now, this was simply impossible; it not only was not true, but it could not be true. That fund could be touched only under certificate from the President of the United States.

There had been a little by-play between the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BAYLY, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. INGERSOLL. This was all easily understood. Mr. TYLER, as Mr. A understood, was now ready to say that not a dollar of this money had been expended, but in his direction. He knew that endeavors had been made—

Mr. INGERSOLL. By me?

Mr. ASHMUN. Insidious efforts had been made to induce Mr. Tyler to take that ground.

Mr. INGERSOLL. By me?

Mr. ASHMUN. Yes, by you.

Mr. INGERSOLL. It is time it was to the contrary, as the law of evidence would.

Mr. ASHMUN. The aged gentleman from Pennsylvania——

Mr. INGERSOLL. No, not yet so aged as all that. I am quite young enough for ——

Here a good deal of merriment took place. Groans were uttered in different quarters as Mr. Ashmun began to weep, and several voices were heard, but whether from the floor or the galleries the Reporter could not distinguish.

Mr. ASHMUN. The gentleman's rudeness of language by which he seeks to terrify me cannot provoke me to a personal contest ——

Groans. "Oh, no!" "No! no!" that!" Laughter.

Mr. ASHMUN. Let gentlemen laugh, if they think they have cause; but I come from a country that does not believe in duels and pistols and bowie knives.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Or in getting drunk! "Oh, oh!"

Mr. ASHMUN. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania thinks, by that sort of remark, to disturb his opponent, ——"cries of 'oh no, not at all'" —— in the things that I am afraid of such things—let him try, and he will soon find out.

I repeat, that I believe efforts, insidious efforts, have been used to get Mr. Tyler to make declarations such as I have mentioned. I infer that he should himself be getting into discomfort from such charges as had been aimed at Mr. Webster, he has been induced, possibly from that consideration, to make the declaration. It is stated in the public papers that strenuous efforts have been made to this effect. I do not, to be sure, place any great reliance on what I see in the papers; but when I see the most secret recesses of the Executive Departments broken into to get something by which to assail Mr. Webster, I am not at liberty to doubt that other means equally dishonorable will be resorted to to accomplish the same end.

But, to come back, that Mr. Webster used the public funds to the amount of $37,000 for his own private use, where Mr. A asked, was the proof of it? It rested wholly and solely on the word of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If the chief admitted that he had delivered the money to Mr. Webster, he admitted his own shame. The gentleman had proposed to read a letter from Mr. F. O. J. Smith; how much of what he read was from the letter, and how much of it consisted of the gentleman's comments, who could tell, that remembered his account of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and Gov. Seward? The letter, it seemed, went to show that part of this secret service fund had been employed in silencing or buying up the press in Maine. Not the Whig press, for that was in favor of the treaty; then it must have been the Democratic press; he begged the gentleman to tell how much money it would take to buy up the Democratic press in the State of Maine? This must have come to a pretty sum, judging from Mr. F. O. J. Smith's offer for the public printing, to do it for 50 per cent. less than Ritchie & Heiss. How valuable his homilies were by which he was to quiet opposition to the Ashburton treaty, Mr. A. would leave the 54 40 men to say. Yet supposing it had been true that some of this money was spent in diffusing authentic information, disproving falsehood, and correcting misconception and misrepresentation, what then? Suppose Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster had put the money to this novel use, was that buying up the Democratic press? It was all idle. And, besides, the whole matter was without the slightest foundation, but the mere say-so of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. How much this was worth Mr. A. was willing to leave to the judgment of the House and of the country.

The gentleman had again come before the House with a written communication, which would probably receive due notice elsewhere. Mr. A. had done all that he undertook to do. He had done what he believed to be his duty in the case. He had held up the slander and the slanderer to public disgust and contempt. He knew, indeed, until human nature should be changed, that there would be some disposed to uphold the gentleman from Pennsylvania; yet he had confidence that all honorable and upright men would do full justice in the case, and would fix on the author of foul slanders like these a sentence of condemnation and reprobation which would stand unrevoked and unrevokable until repentance, long, deep, and sincere, should claim mercy for the offender.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a preamble, which, after reciting the original resolution of Mr. Ingersoll calling on the President for the papers, and portions of the President's reply declining to communicate the papers on the ground of their confidential character, went on to say, that Mr. Ingersoll had avowed that he had had access to these confidential papers so refused to the House, and closed with a resolution to appoint a Committee of five, with power to take testimony on oath, to inquire how Mr. Ingersoll had obtained the said information.

Strenuous efforts were made by the ultra Locofoco members, to prevent the introduction of this resolution, to lay it on the table, &c; but the House, by votes of 94 to 61, and 104 to 51, refused so to dispose of it.

Finally, Mr. PETTIT moved to amend Mr. Schenck's resolution by adding the following:

"And that another Select Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges this day made in this House by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll against Mr. Dan'l. Webster, with a view to founding an impeachment against said Daniel Webster. And that said Committee have power to send for persons, papers, books, and vouchers."

This amendment was agreed to, and then the resolution as amended, was adopted.

On the next day, the Speaker announced the following gentlemen to compose the Committees:

On the Committee raised under the first resolution.—Messrs. *Schenk* of Ohio, Dobban of N. C., *McIlvaine* of Penn.; Stanton of Tenn., and *Rockwell* of Conn.—[Three Whigs and two Locos.]

On the Committee under the second resolution.—Messrs Pettit of Indiana, *Vinton* of Ohio, Davis of Mass., *Kong* of Mass., and Wilmot of Penn.—[Two Whigs and three Locos.]

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

Advices from Gen. Taylor's Army opposite Matamoras, to the 12th ult., have been received at New Orleans.

Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras on the 11th, with about 2000 troops, making the whole Mexican force at that place not far from 5,500, with 18 or 20 pieces of cannon. The American force is about 3,500, with 16 cannon.

On the 12th, Gen. Ampudia sent a written notice to Gen. Taylor, requiring him to retire at once to the left bank of the Nueces, and insinuating to him that his persistence in maintaining his position would be deemed an overt act of hostility. To this General Taylor replied, substantially, that he had received orders from the President of the United States to take up his position upon the Rio Grande, and to see that no encroachment was made upon our territory; that he should obey his orders, and repel any hostile attempt to cross the river. At the same time he assured the Mexican that he had no hostile designs upon the people; that they might remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of their property and rights, and that his sole business was to resist aggression.

Gen. Taylor, however, thinking it possible that Ampudia might attempt hostilities, changed his position somewhat on the 12th instant, and thereby withdrew his army beyond the reach of the Mexican batteries, he still commanding the town with his 18 pounders and the only practicable fords. At the same time he chose to regard Ampudia's letter as so far hostile, that he directed the commandant of the fleet at Brazos Santiago to act as in case of war, and he gave a verbal intimation to the same effect to the naval officer in command on that station. He particularly enjoined upon the latter to seize vessels expected in the Rio Grande with supplies for the Mexican forces at Matamoras.

Gen. Ampudia made no hostile demonstration after receiving Gen. Taylor's letter, but, like the valiant Mejia before him, determined to forward Gen. Taylor's letter to his Government, and await further orders.

Upon the whole, therefore, we think there can be little doubt that we shall hear of no fighting for some time to come, and yet less doubt that, when it does come to blows, our army will render such an account of itself as the country anticipates, and has a right to anticipate. In the mean time the troops are well supplied with fresh provisions, chiefly by the Mexicans themselves.

The singular fact is announced that many soldiers on both sides had so little stomach for a fight, that they were deserting in considerable numbers when they could with safety.

We have reports that Gen. Taylor has put a check to desertions from his ranks by shooting four or twelve men who were in the act of crossing the river.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Disappearance of an American Officer from General Taylor's Army.—Private letters received in this city dated Point Isabella, April 16th, state that Col. Cross, Quarter Master General of the United States Army, left General Taylor's Camp at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., to take a ride for exercise, and had not been heard from up to the time of writing the letter. Another letter states that a Mexican had given information that a body of Rancheros had captured and carried off an officer from a hut, a short distance from the Camp, and it is supposed that Col. Cross was the person.

Since writing the above, we have received New Orleans papers, and copy the following statement of the affair from the *Picayune* of Wednesday.

"Another untoward event in the service we have to chronicle. On the morning of the 10th inst., Colonel Cross, the acting Quartermaster General of the Army, left the camp on horse-back unattended, on business in his department. Not returning within a reasonable time, alarm was excited in regard to his safety, and parties were sent out for him, but could obtain no satisfactory tidings of him. Three or four days elapsed, and the gravest fears were entertained for his life, when happily, through the energy and promptness of an officer of the dragoons, it was ascertained that Col. Cross had been taken prisoner by a party of Mexican *rancheros*, consisting of a captain, lieutenant and five men, and carried off. Not the least apprehension is now entertained for the personal safety of Col. Cross, but it is not known in Gen. Taylor's camp where he is. Mexican officers positively deny that he is in Matamoras, and we must wait patiently a little while for the mystery to be unravelled—But let us repeat, that, at last accounts, the officers in Gen. Taylor's camp felt no alarm whatever as to the personal safety of Col. Cross."

This high-handed outrage will go far to bring affairs to a crisis on the banks of the Rio Grande, if the Mexican authorities do not take prompt measures to restore Col. Cross to liberty, and punish the perpetrators of the act.

General Worth.—Great regret is felt and expressed that General Worth, of the United States Army, should have resigned his commission, in consequence of some misunderstanding relative to rank in the Army of Observation, on the Texas lines.

The Army.—Official accounts from the "Army of Occupation," to the 15th of April, inclusive, have been received at Washington. The United States and Mexican armies were still posted on opposite sides of the Rio Grande; but no collision had taken place, and none was seriously apprehended.

FOREIGN.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western reached New York on Tuesday with one week's later accounts from Liverpool—being of the 11th instant.

The news is not politically important. Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny per pound, and corn one shilling per quarter, over the last reported prices. In commercial affairs generally there was some improvement.

The latest news received in England from this country, in connexion with the speeches of Mr. Haywood and Mr. Calhoun, was considered favorable to the continuance of peace.

Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holydays, the House of Commons to the 17th and the House of Lords to the 21st. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that the Irish coercion bill will be taken up again on the 17th, and on the Monday following the corn importation bill.

The Polish insurrection is entirely crushed. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders, has been condemned to death, and executed at Siedice.

In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

Commercial matters wear an improved aspect. Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparatively speaking, not so much so as they were.

We have noticed on more than one occasion recently the high estimation in which Indian corn, as an article of food, has risen on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday evening corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is fast superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed a praiseworthy feeling of pride at finding the people of that country preferring what he justly styles "a better and more generous description of food."—*London paper.*

The Cotton market has improved since the sailing of the Caledonia. On Wednesday there was a good deal of business doing, the sales exceeding 10,000 bales. On Thursday the sales amounted to upwards of 5,000 bags; but yesterday, being Good Friday, there was no business done. Upon the whole, the tone of the market is firmer, and prices have improved nearly an eighth—a gratifying fact in the present state of the commercial world. The steadiness of the demand is encouraging as regards the future.

Emigrants.—The tide of emigration to America from Ireland has set in this year earlier than usual. The quays at Cork are crowded to inconvenience with passengers and their luggage. Already one vessel has sailed with a full complement of passengers; and twenty-three others, with nearly four thousand emigrants, are preparing at that port for sea.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of April 20.

THE OREGON CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Letters by the Great Western from high sources say that the Oregon question is settled, and give the detail, viz: latitude 49 to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c. We understand the fact to be, that the arrangement made through the medium of several gentlemen at Washington, and which we announced perhaps two months ago, but which was retarded by the uncourteous manner in which the offer of arbitration was rejected, has now been recognized and confirmed.

[This statement is generally discredited, and particularly by the "Union."]

Observer.

Money Market—City News.—The news by the Great Western is considered rather favorable. Private letters state that the war feeling had subsided. Money was easier; Stocks had improved, and the quarterly returns show an increased balance in favor of the Treasury.

The news has strengthened the holders of Cotton, here, and the prevailing opinion is that the article will recover all it had lost.

Although the news from Europe is not of striking interest, yet its general complexion is favorable.—The speech of Senator Haywood had been received in England, and had attracted considerable attention. It will be remembered that Mr. H. was among the first of the Southern Senators who broke ground in favor of forty-nine. As similar speeches on the same side followed, it is reasonable to suppose that the war fever will continue to abate.—*N. Y. Express.*

Express to the Pacific Squadron.—An officer of the United States Navy left St. Louis on the 21st April, on his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he is to obtain an escort to conduct him over the plains and mountains to California. He is charged with instructions to the United States Navy now in the Pacific.

The Quarterly Review for March, received by the Caledonia, has a long article on the Oregon question, advocating a settlement on the same terms as those proposed some time since in the Edinburgh Review, to wit: the prolongation of the line now separating Canada and the United States—the 49th degree—as far as the coast south of Frazer's river, and thence through the middle of the Straits of Fuca to the Ocean. They profess to be convinced by advices they have lately received "that the American Cabinet will not, and, if it would, *could* not, make any larger concession;" and they consider such a settlement as "sufficient for their honor."

For once, the *Whig* Edinburgh and the *Tory* Quarterly are of one opinion, and that opinion the same as is held by a large majority of the American Senate. We may, therefore, look with some confidence for an early settlement of the question.

United States Gazette.

The Nashville Orthopolitan says that *E. Z. C. Judson*, who lately killed Robert Porterfield, in a personal affray, had been discharged from prison, and immediately left the city for Pittsburg. Porterfield's friends made no attempt to have him arrested.

The country dentist who advertised that he would "*spare no pains*" in the performance of the delicate duties of his profession, was honest and above board, to say the least of him.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

RAIL ROAD COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent desires us to call the attention of the citizens of our town to the importance of a continuance of the line of rail way from Raleigh through Fayetteville and Cheraw, and thence to Camden. We learn that considerable interest is felt by the citizens of Petersburg, Raleigh, Fayetteville and Camden, for the success of this project. Argument is not necessary to prove the vast importance of the proposed work to the places immediately interested; and the advantages to be derived from a connection north and south, by this means, must be apparent to all. It would seem to be a suicidal policy on the part of the people of Cheraw and Fayetteville, to permit trade and capital to be diverted from those towns, to be centered in and enjoyed by others, when such a result could be easily averted by prompt and decisive action on their part. Let us see to it that if the rail road be built from Raleigh to Fayetteville, that a connecting link be extended from Fayetteville to our town.

We copy below, from the Camden *Journal*, of the 22d instant, some remarks of the editor of that paper, in relation to this subject:

"*The Connecting Link.*—The following paragraph from the Fayetteville Observer, shows that the upper route is the one which will, in all probability, be the connecting link on the great road route, north and south, and it is unquestionably the one which the people in this section of the country will support. We were in error in stating that the route to Wilmington possessed all the advantages. On the contrary, it is our opinion, from the face of the country through which a line from this place to Wilmington would have to traverse, that it would cost more than a road from this to Raleigh. But we will return to this subject. We cannot understand what the Observer means by his exption as the road will connect here and not at Columbia."

[Of course the connexion is expected to be made at Camden. We have been in the habit of speaking of Columbia in consequence of that city being named in the act of our Legislature passed before the road to Camden was projected.]—*Obs.*

From the Wilmington Commercial.

Mr. Editor: In your Saturday's paper, I see you have copied an article from a correspondent of the Raleigh Independent, signed "A.", which comments upon my estimates of the proposed connecting links of Rail Road through North Carolina.

I am pleased to see a disposition manifested to discuss the subject; truth will suffer nothing by investigation. I therefore hold myself ready, "chance in rest," to meet any courteous Sir Knight in the field of discussion, on the subject of Internal Improvement; and, whilst the motto engraven upon our shields shall be Truth and Candor, we may tilt at each other and possibly awaken "Old Rip" to deeds of usefulness, if not of daring. The subject is generally interesting, and important to our State, and to trace the causes of our failures in works of improvement in North Carolina to their legitimate source, may enable us to avoid future errors.

I feel satisfied that our State has been retarded in her improvements, owing to the system of humbug that has been practised upon her citizens by interested and misguided persons. Witness the large sums of money expended in pretended improvements on the Yadkin, Neuse, Roanoke, &c., &c. In all these cases, improvements (so-called) were commenced at the wrong end. The projectors of them put the cart before the horse; they began at the heads of the rivers to improve downward; and before they reached the half-way house their money was expended and they had to stop. Were it not a well-attested fact, we should be disposed to question the truth of such wild mistakes; as every one, upon a moment's reflection, would say, begin at the head of permanent navigation on the rivers and improve up; as every mile gained will bring us so much nearer the desired object. This system disgusted the people, and further operations were for a time discontinued.

The next fatal error was the ruinous investment of large sums of money for a Rail Road leading from our seat of government, Raleigh, to the town of a neighboring State; the design of which was to take from our own markets the produce of the State, and to favor the passage of our citizens to the State of Virginia.—What were its effects? I will pass over the distress to individuals who were unfortunately too confiding in the representations of "practical men," and those who were to be benefited as *communities*; but I cannot omit to state that the error was fatal to internal improvements generally in North Carolina. Our Legislature had, with great liberality and patriotism, offered to take three-fifths of the capital stock of a Road from Fayetteville to the western part of the State. The sighs of the misled subscribers to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the sympathies of their friends, were poured into the ears of our citizens, and all feared that defeat and ruin were the certain fruits of Rail Road Stocks; and but little effort was made to meet this liberal offer of the Legislature.

Does the evil end here? No; for we are now told that the State of North Carolina must make the most she can of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; that the stockholders, although they pledged themselves by bonds and security, and in good faith as was supposed, will never pay one cent of the $800,000 which they borrowed on the credit of the State. The State now feels as did the British Admiral, who, during the late war, declared that he would be afraid to eat a Yankee potato, lest it should contain a torpedo.

Another unfortunate error committed, was the construction of *cheap* Rail Roads. The iron put upon them was so thin that they do not admit of heavy transportation, without serious injury to the Roads; consequently they require to be relaid with new iron of a more substantial form. This has led to the belief that Rail Roads are unfit for trade, and are only useful as means of transportation of passengers. And here I would suggest that, as patriots and lovers of the State, the sole object in this discussion should be the advancement of her true interests, regardless of local or sectional preferences.

"A." has attacked my estimates of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden. I hope he has not been actuated by a disposition to distort facts; yet the inference might fairly be drawn. He sets down the distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville at 50 miles, and invokes the aid of a "practical man" to assist him in constructing a Rail Road between the two places for $400,000. It is perfectly fair to distrust an estimate made upon false premises. A direct line from Raleigh to Fayetteville, measured on the most accurate map, gives a distance of 54½ miles; and in this direct line, beginning at Raleigh, you cross two branches of Walnut Creek, two of Swift Creek, four of Middle Creek, one of Black Creek, Cape Fear River three times, Upper Little River, two branches of Anderson's Creek, and Lower Little River—in all, sixteen water courses, besides a number of smaller streams not delineated on the map.

Now, I would suppose that no "practical man," acquainted in the least with the science of Engineering, would be so verdant as to run a Road so as to cross a large river, such as the Cape Fear, three times; but he would deflect to the right or left, and select some more favorable line. This would necessarily add to the distance. I think, therefore, that, for practical purposes, it would be safer for any man of "practical" skill to put down distances a little over, rather than under, the mark; as, if he has had any practice and experience in the construction of Rail Roads, he must know that stockholders prefer knowing the worst at once than being imposed upon by false estimates. I do verily believe that this kind of humbug has done more to retard improvements in our State, than all the other causes combined. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to "A." and his "practical man," to set down the distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville at 60 miles. (The distance by stage road, which is as direct as the face of the country will admit, is 62 miles.) With 60 miles, therefore, which will come much nearer the truth than 50, I recommend to "A." and his "practical man" to begin their estimates anew; and, to aid them in their work, I have taken some pains to collect a little information, which is here offered for their use. This estimate is based upon an iron rail of 50 lbs. to the lineal yard, which is the lightest that experience has proved to be useful.

Iron rail, for 1 mile, 50 lbs. to the yard, 78 4-7 tons, at $75,	5,893 00
Proportion of do. for turn-outs,	100 00
4,589 lbs. cast iron chairs, at 4 cts.	183 56
1,000 lbs spikes, at 5 cts.	50 00
2,112 sills or cross-ties, at 20 cts.	422 40
31,680 ft., board measure, 3 by 12, sidesills, at $10,	316 80
Expense of laying down road,	300 00
	$7,265 76
To this add, for grading and bridging on the line from Raleigh to Fayetteville, (average per mile,)	12,000 00
	$19,265 76

Now multiply this sum by 60 miles, and you have the sum of $1,155,945 60—and it is the actual cost varies from this sum, I have no practice or experience of it is not found to be more, rather than less. And if "A." will take the trouble to travel over the country, if he has any "practice or experience" he will agree with me.

As regards the cost of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and the Wilmington Road, I can see no bearing they have upon the estimate of the cost of a connecting link, except to sustain my estimates of the cost of a Road through a hilly country. If I mistake not, the Raleigh and Gaston Road was originally estimated at $800,000; but it cost over $1,500,000. If I am mistaken, I would be obliged to "A" to set me right. To aid him in the comparison of cost, I here append the estimated and the actual cost of the Wilmington Road, in opposite columns.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Excavation and embankments,	$2,650,624 45	$3,040,350 62
Superstructure, rails, sills, sleepers and iron,	3,240,543 30	5,753,693 41
Bridges,	175,000 00	196,590 16
Wardsboro, and water stations on the line,	15,000 00	22,166 17
Civil Engineers, including contingencies,	70,000 00	65,001 15
Land damages,	150,000 00	202,242 09
	$6,301,167 75	$9,280,043 39

Which for a little over 161½ miles, gives a cost of about $57,200 per mile.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road of 84 miles in length, at a cost of $1,500,000, would be equal to $17,857 per mile. And these Roads were constructed with iron of nearly the same weight; the excess any difference, the plate rail on the Wilmington Road is the heaviest. Now, with such arguments as these, I would ask if they do not assist in my estimates of cost? It may be said that the Wilmington Road cost $1,241,155 55. True, but the balance over the above was for switches, &c., &c.

And now that we have gotten through this comparison of costs, I would ask "A." to take a map, and let us take a glance at the face of the country from Fayetteville to Camden, S. C., in a direct line. Leaving Fayetteville, we cross Ellis' Creek, Beaver Creek, Little Rockfish, two branches of Big Rockfish, three of the Rich Swamp, two of Leith, two of Gum Swamp, two of Beaver Dam Creek, one of Three Creeks, Great Peedee River, four branches of Cedar Creek, two of Black Creek, two of Lynches Creek, one of another Black Creek, and two of Big Pine Tree—making, in all, 30 streams through the hill country, where they make deep indentations. With these facts before "A." and his "practical man," I hope they will be candid enough to admit my former estimate for 60 miles of this distance, with which to close up my 100 miles south of Raleigh. And I here assert with confidence (which, but a Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden will rather exceed than fall short of $2,520,000, and that one can be constructed from Wilmington for my former estimate of $1,241,155 55.

And now I would suggest a few questions to "A." for further discussion. First, suppose the citizens of Fayetteville should see fit to forget their own interest so far as to unite with the citizens of Raleigh to destroy the Wilmington Rail Road, and break down the Town of Wilmington, what equivalent is it proposed to offer? How much of the Lumber, Timber and Naval Stores about which he talks so eloquently, will be carried on the Metropolitan Rail Road. And what price does he propose to pay the citizens of Cumberland, Robeson and Sampson, and the counties adjacent to the Cape Fear in Raleigh, for these important articles of the trade of our State? The people should be enlightened before they are called upon to destroy their present market town, to build up the Metropolis.—And, secondly, I would ask, in case of a Foreign War, what advantages to the State of North Carolina does this Metropolitan Road offer over a route by Wilmington? If a foreign enemy should invade the State, is it not likely that he would visit the sea coast before he reached the mountains? I have more questions to ask, but should like to have an answer to these first. CANTON.

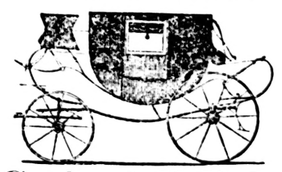
A down-east Yankee very coolly says, "The' the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive."

The Anniversary of EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY will be held on the 14th of May. The graduating class receive Diplomas based on a *prescribed* course of study, comprehensive and well defined. The First, Second, Junior and Senior classes are organized of members most of whom intend to complete in order the entire course and receive the honors of the Seminary. In these respects, perhaps no similar institution occupies a higher grade. These arrangements render difficult studies more easy, save time, aid the culture of the ornamental branches, and are the foundation of that true science and discipline and method in which Education consists. Experienced teachers are at the head of each department. Pupils reside in the edifice erected for the School, in a large grove, on the verge of the finest village in the State, with the Principals and Teachers, who neglect nothing that a parent can expect for a daughter.

The next term of 23 weeks will commence on the 2d of July. The whole expense, exclusive of extra branches, is $75, of which $50 is paid in advance. The friends of sound learning are respectfully requested to become informed of the merits of Edgeworth. Letters for further information can be addressed to the Principal, Rev. Professor Morgan, or to Gov. Morehead, Greensborough, N. C.

April 25, 1846. 8-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Friday evening last the dwelling of Dr. B. W. Robinson took fire in the attic, through the carelessness of a servant. The alarm was very general, but the fire was extinguished without material damage.

A GOOD.—Dr. B. W. Robinson took [illegible] found thanks to all those who [illegible] promptly repaired to his assistance on the 1st instant, for their aid in suppressing the and considerate efforts to save his [illegible]

May 5.

Another remarkable chapter in the [illegible] gersoll and Webster controversy, [illegible] in the House of Representatives on the 27th, a full account of which will be found on our first page.

Whatever may be the result of this matter to Mr. Webster, one thing is certain, that Mr. Ingersoll has effectually and utterly prostrated himself. Never [illegible] Washington state that a feeling of disgust has been inspired by his reckless malice, not only among Whigs, but by the mere moderate and gentlemanly portion of his own party. Indeed there are strong evidences of this in the course of action of the House. When Mr. Hilyard, of Georgia, objected to giving him leave to speak on the subject [illegible] when the mere ultra party men rose to prevent a reply, about one half of the party united with the Whigs to grant permission. They cannot but feel that if Mr. Ingersoll should succeed in his [illegible] purpose, he will, first and foremost, have dragged down one of the noblest of his country's fame, with even a worse

THE NOTICE.—The President has notified Congress that he has approved and signed the resolutions passed, authorizing him, at his discretion, to give notice to England of the termination after 12 months of the joint occupation of Oregon. It is said that the notice was to be forwarded to Mr. McLane at London on the 1st inst. to be by him formally delivered to the British government. The *form* of the notice is now a matter of some interest, but of that the public is not likely to be informed just now.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—So far as heard from the Whigs have gained a Senator, reducing the Locofoco majority in that body from 10 to 8; and they have gained 5 Delegates, reducing the majority in the lower House from 26 to 16.

The Richmond Compiler says that with zeal and unanimity 14 other Whigs might have been elected from counties which it specifies, and thus a Whig majority have been secured.

The Locofocos have a majority of about 25 in the Convention just elected to revise the Constitution of New York. As the party is so divided between the two factions of Old Hunkers and Barnburners, it is hoped that the Whigs will have it in their power to prevent much of the *destructive* tinkering with the Constitution which might otherwise be looked for.

A GOOD SUBSCRIBER.—A friend from Sampson county called at our office a few days ago and paid, in advance, his *thirty-fifth* year's subscription to the Observer and its predecessor.

"Florida, No. 2," in our next.

THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.—In compliance with the request of the Wilmington Commercial, we publish a rather long article signed "Candor," in relation to the proposed continuation of the line of Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden, as contrasted by him with the proposed continuation of the Road from Wilmington to Camden. We cannot let this article pass without a few remarks.

We do not know who is the author of the article signed "A," from the Raleigh Independent, to which "Candor" replies; nor do we intend to defend his borrowed estimates of the cost of a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. But we think it can be easily shown that they are much nearer the truth than those of "Candor." We do not believe that a rail road can be laid down between Raleigh and Fayetteville for $1400 000, as estimated by a gentleman of Raleigh, who is said to have had considerable practical experience in such works. And we fully concur with "Candor" in the remark, that great evil has been done by these underestimates of cost, (and we may add by over-estimates of profit.) But if $1400,000 is too low an estimate, what shall we say of $1,153,-913 60, the estimate of Candor!

But first let us set him right on a few minor particulars. He says that "a direct line from Raleigh to Fayetteville, measured on the most accurate map, gives a distance of 54½ miles," and in this direct line the Cape Fear must be crossed three times, with 13 other water courses; and he adds, that "the distance by stage road, which is as direct as the face of the country will admit, is 62 miles. We are surprised at these statements. The old stage route was but 59 miles; and that used for the last year or two is but 55 miles. Of course "a direct line" can scarcely be 54½ miles.

Candor states the actual cost of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, 161½ miles, at $1,1[illegible]11, or $7,2[illegible]0 a mile. In this we suppose he is right, as we presume he has access to the accounts. But he has not only magnified the distance from Raleigh to this place, but made up an enormous estimate of $1,153,913 60, or $19,295 76 per mile for 60 miles! How does he manage to swell the estimate so enormously? Why he puts down the iron, and sills, and expense of laying them down, at $7,265 76 per mile,—a larger sum per mile than *every thing* cost on the Wilmington road—iron, sills, excavation, embankments, bridges, and all! After this he throws in a lumping charge of $12,000 a mile for grading and bridging! And thus he makes 60 miles here cost within $11,000 of the entire cost of 161½ miles there! This is ridiculous, or it is worse.

Candor next asserts that the Raleigh and Gaston Road, 84 miles, cost over $1,500,000. This is a very considerable mistake. We have not been able to lay our hands on the official account of the cost, four documents having generally been burnt in June last; but in June 1841, the President of the Company reported officially, several months after the road was completed, that the Capital Stock paid in was $685,506 18, and the entire outstanding debt of the Company $706,659 59, making, together, $1,388,255 77, from which should be deducted, in a comparison with the statements of Candor, a large sum, perhaps the $88,-255 77, for Locomotives and other things not included in his statements of the cost of the Wilmington Road. Thus it appears that the Raleigh and Gaston Road cost about $15,500 a mile, instead of $17,857 a mile as stated by Candor; and thus notwithstanding the immense expense of bridges across the Roanoke, Neuse, and Tar Rivers, to say nothing of Crab-Tree, Cedar Creek, &c. and of the very different nature of the country as to grading, deposite of stone, &c. Candor makes out that a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville will cost *one-fourth more per mile than the road from Gaston to Raleigh!* $19,265 a mile would make the 84 miles of the latter cost $1,-618,260. Now there must be some object, some interested (we will not say sinister) object in thus putting the worst face upon our enterprize. Is it the object of our Wilmington friends to frighten us from the undertaking? If so, it would seem to be not a very neighborly or patriotic effort.

It will scarcely be denied, we suppose, that the route from Raleigh to Fayetteville possesses very great advantages over that from Raleigh to Gaston. The country is more level; more free from granite, the removal of which is very expensive; with less bridging; and with a better and cheaper supply of timber; better facilities for procuring iron; and labor would now be less expensive than when that road was built; to say nothing of the greater experience in such works. If therefore the 84 miles of that road cost $15,500 a mile, is it unreasonable to suppose that our road might be built for $12,000 a mile or $660,000 for the whole 55 miles? We think that is a liberal estimate, though we *do not* think that $400,000 would build it. Indeed we may well question whether it would require $12,000 a mile. The Wilmington road cost but $7,200 a mile. Why should ours cost more than $10,000?

There is no part of the article we have been commenting on which has surprised us more, than its last paragraph. "The citizens of Fayetteville so far forget their own interest as to league with the citizens of Raleigh to destroy the Wilmington Road and break down the town of Wilmington"? Really this is neither very courteous to our citizens, nor very complimentary to Wilmington.—And we must be allowed to tell this writer, that it is a very different spirit from that which has always actuated this community in regard to the Wilmington road. That road was necessarily calculated to draw off trade, and travel, and the mail, from Fayetteville, but did Fayetteville oppose it on that account? By no means. A word of encouragement and of praise was never withheld by Fayetteville. We could not assist her with money, because at that time we had a scheme of our own, to which we intended to devote our whole means. How ungenerous, therefore, is the imputation of "a league to destroy Wilmington." Instead of any such effect, we have not the shadow of a doubt, that the quantity of produce going from this place to Wilmington would be *vastly increased* by a rail road to this place, from any quarter; and in that particular both Wilmington and Fayetteville would be benefited. Nobody ever supposed that the Timber, Lumber, or Naval Stores, or indeed any other article of our produce, would be conveyed *from* this place on the Metropolitan road. Such a road could not by any possibility take the trade of North Carolina to either of the adjoining States. But it would most assuredly bring here, (and of course to Wilmington,) much of the trade that now goes to South Carolina and Virginia. It is true that we also believe that the travel through that place would be diminished, and we should sincerely regret that result; for there is no feeling more foreign to our nature than a desire to injure that community—a community for which we have the highest respect and attachment. But is that a consideration which ought to deter us, if in our power, from improving our own condition? We think not.

We shall not follow the example set us, by "Candor," by assailing his plan of a road from Wilmington to Camden. If he and the people of Wilmington have more enterprize, or more means, than the people on this route, and undertake that work, they shall have no obstacle thrown in their way by us. We fully admit their right and duty to judge for themselves as to the advantages, practicability, and cost, of the work, and we most respectfully claim to be allowed the same right of judgment as to our own interests and duty.

COTTON BAGGING.—The New Orleans Bulletin mentions that this article has been selling in that market for some time past at an actual loss, (9¼ to 10 cents a yard.) The cost of the raw material in Kentucky is more than the ruling price in New Orleans. The consequence has been, that one-fourth of the looms have been stopped, and that speculators have bought up 15,-000 pieces, nearly the entire stock in New Orleans and Mobile.

This is one of the articles protected by the Tariff by a duty of 4 cents per square yard, and according to the Locofoco doctrine, these 4 cents are added to the usual fair price of making the article. They assert that the duty, whatever it be, is so much added to the price. And Mr. Walker roundly declares that for every cent of duty paid to the Treasury, two cents are paid by the consumer into the pockets of the manufacturer, over and above a fair profit. According to this doctrine, nearly the whole 9½ cents a yard at which Cotton Bagging has been selling, has been profit!! And yet the manufacturers of Bagging are not satisfied, but actually stop about one-fourth of all their looms! This would be entirely incredible to any body but a Locofoco.

The first General Conference of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South" assembled in Petersburg on the 1st instant. Bishop Andrew being absent, the Rev. Mr. Early was elected President *pro tem.* The Rev. T. N. Ralston of Kentucky was elected Secretary, and the Rev. T. O. Summers Assistant Secretary.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—We learn from the Commercial, that a man named Thomas Broughton was arrested in Wilmington on the 25th, on suspicion of being the murderer of Frank De Silva. The purse, cap, ring, and money of the deceased were found in his possession. The Grand Jury, then in session, found a true bill against him, and he was committed for trial at October Term of the Superior Court. When arrested he was on the point of leaving in the steamer for Charleston, with a woman with whom he had taken up, leaving a wife and children behind him.

THE POOR INDIANS.—*Downfall of a great Tribe.*—In the proceedings of Congress a few days ago, we notice the following incident:—

"Mr. Graham of N. C. presented the petition of James Kegg, the principal chief, and divers other Catawba Indians, who represent that they have recently removed from South Carolina to North Carolina, Haywood County; that they now own no land; that the remnant of the once powerful Catawba tribe is now reduced to about eighty-two souls. They humbly ask Congress to make arrangements and adequate appropriations to remove them to the west of Arkansas, and give them a home in the woods."

This petition tells a melancholy tale indeed! A great people, sovereigns of a large portion of this broad land, flourished until they came in contact with civilized man; and then, instead of improving and prospering by the association, commenced their downward career. The *more enlightened* white men supplied them with the "*fire water*," which killed them by thousands, induced the survivors to part with their lands for a song, and finally brought them to the above sad state—eighty-two souls and no land—mendicants, humbly asking Congress to give them a home in the woods, anxious, doubtless, that that home may be as far removed as possible from the *blessings* of such civilization as it has been their misfortune to encounter.

The Oxford Whig.—Mr. R. T. D. Downey has issued Proposals for printing a Newspaper in the Town of Oxford, Granville County. As its name imports, it will be decidedly Whig in its Politics.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th ult., nothing of importance occurred.

On Tuesday, ditto.

On Wednesday, Mr. Jarnagin presented a preamble and resolutions severely censuring the conduct of Mexico in regard to the claims of citizens of the U. S. on that government, and providing a Board before which the claims may be established preparatory to "a resort to more effective means" for obtaining payment. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill was taken up, debated, and passed, 26 votes to 12, to grant to the State of Michigan, every alternate section of the public land lying on upwards of 100 miles of the projected rail roads and canals of that State, for the purpose of assisting the State in completing those works, and thereby increasing the value of the remainder of the land. Messrs. Speight, Westcott, Calhoun, Cass, Breese and Woodbridge advocated the bill, and Mr. Niles opposed it.

On Thursday, a bill granting land for a similar purpose to the State of Mississippi, was debated and *passed*, 28 to 8.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the whole sitting was devoted to the Ingersoll and Webster controversy, (for particulars of which see first page.)

On Tuesday, the day was devoted to debate on the Smithsonian Institution.

On Wednesday, the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution was materially amended, debated and *passed*, 85 to 76.

On motion of Mr. Dockery,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Albemarle, Stanly county, North Carolina, by the way of Daniel Reap's and Morgan's Mills, on Rocky river, to Clear Creek post office, in Mecklenburg county, and back by Thomas Rolands.

On Thursday, the House met and immediately adjourned till Monday, to give time for cleaning the Hall, and putting it in order for a Summer Session.

The Tariff.—Very Important.—The National Intelligencer says:—"From what we have casually heard in conversation, we think it quite possible that the Tariff question, and some others, may be suffered to lie over to another Session, and that the appropriation bills, &c., may be passed in short order, so as to allow Congress to adjourn much earlier than they possibly can do, if the majority in Congress should, as the government paper has intimated that they possibly would, seriously endeavor now to pass a new Tariff bill. The rumor to which we refer is, that it has been determined, at a consultation of the Democratic leaders in Congress, to make the next Session begin in October instead of December, and, as a consequence, to terminate the present Session at some time between the first of June and the first of July."

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending on the 31st of March were $7 808 870. The expenditures $4,183,-897 09.

The amount on deposite on the 27th ult. to the credit of the Treasury was $13,000 698 72.

A Figure of Speech.—In the *Inclination* article of the Union, on the subject of the Notice, we find the following:

"The stone which the President's message by a fling, cast on the top of the Rocky mountains, but which congressional procrastination suffered to roll almost to the bottom, is once more raised to the top. There on a rock stands the Chief Magistrate, a man of peace and slow to anger. The American people are generous and magnanimous."

Now what business the President has to be throwing stones up to the Rocky mountains, and then to be standing up there on a rock, is more than we can divine.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Richmond Compiler is reminded, by the odd figure here cut by the Union, of an anecdote heretofore published in this paper. At the moment when the trial of Burr was closed by the splendid speeches of Wirt and Wickham, to whose eloquence a crowded audience had listened with intense admiration, a pettifogging lawyer rose and enjoined the Court to pass judgment on a delivery bond. "Kill him! kill him!" cried out the famous Billy Pope, thus expressing the public indignation that such feelings should be broken in upon by such a motion. The Compiler thinks that after all the eloquence of the great statesmen of America, on the Oregon question, this figure of the Union may well produce the general outcry from the Passamaquoddy to the Rio Grande, of "kill him! kill him!"

Counterfeit $5 Notes on the Exchange Bank of Virginia, are in circulation in Maryland. In the vignette but one vessel is represented, whilst in the genuine there are several.

SOUTH CAROLINA TURPENTINE.—After the lapse of about half a century, the South Carolinians have again taken to the making of tar and turpentine. 41 bbls. of the latter were received in Charleston from one person near Summerville, and it is stated that a number of gentlemen have gone into the business, and that more will follow.

We regret exceedingly to see how rapidly the article has declined at Wilmington, and hope that the price will rally, though we are not sufficiently informed on the subject to hazard an opinion.

The article has been wagoned to this place from Moore county, a distance of 32 miles.

The Cars for the North, now leave this City, daily, at 1 o'clock, P. M. instead of 2½ o'clock, A. M., as heretofore.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Valedictory Sermon, at the ensuing Commencement of our University, will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Forbes.—*Ib.*

Our University.—It will be seen by a notice of the Secretary, in this paper, that COMMENCEMENT of the University of North Carolina, will take place on Thursday, the 4th day of June next. We do hope, most earnestly, that this annual opportunity of enjoying a rich intellectual treat, will become more and more fashionable, for whatever is fashionable, is always in demand, and we have no objection to *fashion*, when its impulses tend to our moral or mental culture. The attractions this year, will be unusually rich. B. F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax, a ripe scholar, and *a student* even to this day, is to deliver the Address before the two Societies; whilst our late popular Chief Magistrate, Gov. Morehead, whose reputation as a public Speaker is co-extensive with the State, is to appear as the Representative of the Alumni Association.—*Raleigh Register.*

Failure.—The House of *De Peyster & Whitmarsh* of New York, have stopped payments. A heavy business has been done through them by some of our Distillers. We have not learnt the amount of their liabilities; it however will be very large.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GOV. GRAHAM IN GRANVILLE.

ABRAM'S PLAINS, April 22, 1846.

Mr. Gales: It seems to be part of the game of the leaders of the Democratic party, in this present contest for Governor, to affect public opinion, by glowing and highly colored accounts of the triumphant progress of one of their candidates. These descriptions represent, doubtless, what the party wishes might be the state of things in regard to Mr. Shepard, and the actual position and triumphs of Gov. Graham. His Excellency, you must know, had formerly practised Law in his County, and is well known personally, and greatly beloved and esteemed by its citizens of all parties. Here, too, he was first nominated, and here he opened his second campaign. A short notice had been hastily circulated, informing the public that he would be in Oxford on yesterday (the 21st inst.) to address his fellow citizens; a day perhaps the most unfavorable for a large gathering of any in the whole year. The season was a busy one with the Farmers, the weather was fine for working, and there was to be no discussion at the Court House, nothing to excite or amuse. And yet I hazard nothing in saying, that a more respectable collection of citizens, in point of number, character and intelligence, never assembled in Granville. Large numbers, of both parties, went flocking in, and all, without distinction of political creed, paid their personal respects, to his Excellency, and gave him a warm, cordial and most gratifying welcome. There was no excitement, no noise and bubbub got up for appearance sake, but a more kind, respectful and hearty reception, from all persons and all parties, no man ever received in any place. Not a heart on the ground but entertained the sincerest esteem for the man—not a citizen that was not proud of him as a North Carolinian, and many, many of his Democratic friends met him with a mournful pride, seeming for the time, deeply to regret that dire *party* necessity, which would proscribe and defame this noblest son of the old North State—this *Chevalier Bayard* of the age, "without fear and without reproach." At a few minutes before one, the speaking commenced. Our large Court House was entirely filled, and among the auditors were a large collection of Granville's fairest daughters.

Of the address what shall I say more than this—that I wish every citizen of the State could have heard it. There was no rant nor abuse; no special pleading nor recrimination; no appeals to sectional feelings, to particular interests, nor to temporary passions. It was a calm, sober, statesmanlike, enlightened address, for all parties and all interests and all sections, and all occasions; an address, plain, conclusive in its arguments; and complete and unanswerable in all its positions. Not a point could be assailed, not a single position turned, for he spoke *Truth*, unchanging, unchangeable and Universal Truth. All felt it, and he was frequently and warmly applauded. I was particular to observe the profound and respectful attention of the audience, and I noticed that not a dozen seats were changed, nor a dozen passages through the door during the whole delivery of the Speech, which was two hours long. When the Governor concluded he was warmly congratulated by the whole audience, and all of his Democratic friends spoke of his address in the highest terms. *No man had his feelings wounded, no man but listened with pride and pleasure!* Can this be said of many political speeches.

It is needless, and would require too much time to tell you all that was said that day by the Democrats who heard him; but I must relate one circumstance that came under my own observation. I had observed that one of the most talkative and well pleased auditors was a leading Democrat, in truth one of the most intelligent, influential and respectable citizens of the County. I asked him why he seemed so pleased—"Sir," said he, "I was proud of Gov. Graham as a North Carolinian, and I felt that pride swelling in my bosom as I listened to his speech. I may not vote for him—I cannot vote for Shepard—I may for Leake, but I hope Graham will be elected." There spoke an honest hearted man, who felt bound by his principles to cast his vote for one of his party; but his heart was with Graham. And are not the hearts of many of the people also with him? Come out then, ye honest Democrats and let your cry be—"We have no part in *Leak*, nor but in *Shepard*; We will honor him, to whom honor is due, and thus honor our beloved State and honor ourselves."

A CITIZEN.

The Proposition Accepted.—The last "Standard" contains a letter from Mr. Shepard, accepting the proposition made by Mr. Leak, to refer back their relative claims to the Central Committee, to determine which of the twain shall have the honor of being beaten for Governor. Accordingly, Dr. Watson, Chairman of the Committee, has summoned it's members to meet in this City, on the 18th instant, to choose between them. We suspect that both candidates have found it an up-hill business so far, and will each be glad to be relieved from a situation, where their sufferings *is* intolerable.'—*Ral. Register.*

One would judge from the Standard that Mr. James B. Shepard is making a *triumphal march* through the East. The last Standard says:—

"We have only time to announce, that just as our paper was going to press we received letters from friends in the East, giving a most glowing account of Mr. Shepard's progress in that section of the State. On the 15th instant he spoke at Columbia, Tyrrel county, and on the 16th at Plymouth, Washington county—at each place to large crowds. From what we learn, we do not boast when we say, *that the Whig party will be broken down in Tyrrel and Washington counties.* Hundreds of the whig people are ripe for a change, and numbers of them will cast their votes for James B. Shepard."

We have conversed with gentlemen who have been in both Washington and Tyrrel since Mr. Shepard's appearance there, and they say that he is there regarded with contempt—that his harangues excited among the meagre audiences that listened to him, only smiles of derision, and that one of the Locofoco leaders in Washington county goes for Mr. Leak. From what we have heard, we feel very sure that Gov. Graham will get an overwhelming vote in Washington and Tyrrel.

The above extract from the Standard shows the game of the Raleigh Clique. That game is to brag and bluster and boast and threaten, but it is harmless. The people of the East, we are quite certain, have no idea of voting against so faithful and accomplished an officer as Gov. Graham has proved himself to be. They like the man, and they like the manner in which he has administered the duties of Governor, and they will vote for his re-election. As a gentleman in this town, who sometimes votes with one party and sometimes with another, after hearing Shepard's speech the other day, said—"The people of North Carolina, I trust, are not going to turn out *such* a man as Will. A. Graham, to put in *such* a man as Jas. B. Shepard."—*Washington Whig.*

Dan'l Webster and the Raleigh Clique.—The Raleigh Clique seem determined on killing Daniel Webster outright. Mr. Louis D. Henry called him a "*sheep stealing dog*," not long ago, and we have all heard of the alarming effect that terrible denunciation of his old Federal friend, had on the nerves of Mr. Webster. But finding that he was about to recover, the last Standard, no doubt by order of Mr. Henry, calls Mr. W. a "*grog-shop bully*"! Alas for "Black Dan"!—the Clique will surely be the death of him. A *sheep-stealing dog*, according to Louis D. Henry, and a *grog-shop bully*, according to W. W. Holden, the great Senator had better prepare for his exit. He can't stand such *fiery* indignation long.

P. S. In the article denouncing Mr. Webster as a "grog-shop bully," the Standard talks about "intelligence and *decency*." Well, there is *no* disputing about taste, according to an old adage, and as Henry and Holden have resolved on killing Mr. W. we suppose they must be allowed to do it in their own way, and according to their own sense of propriety and "*decency*."—*Washington Whig.*

Arrival of Mr. Webster.—The announcement that Mr. Webster was expected to arrive Monday afternoon in the Long Island train, from New York, attracted a vast concourse of persons to the Station of the Boston and Worcester rail road, in Lincoln street, about 5 o'clock, for the purpose of greeting him on his arrival. It being announced that he had arrived, he was most enthusiastically cheered, and after he had taken his seat in a barouche provided for the occasion, Mr. Mayor Quincy, in the name of the assembled multitude, in a short address, bade him a cordial and appropriate welcome. Mr. Webster replied in terms expressive of his sense of the compliment paid him by so hearty a greeting, by so many of his fellow citizens. Several thousands of persons were assembled to give this spontaneous testimonial of their regard, and after his address, a procession was formed to escort him to the residence of J. W. Paige, Esq. During the march of the procession, the horses became so excited by the acclamations of the multitude, that Mr. Webster and those who accompanied him were obliged to take to their feet.

Boston Patriot.

[Mr. Webster alluded, very briefly, to the charges which had been brought against him in the House of Representatives—assuring his fellow-citizens that, although they were undoubtedly annoying, they had not cost him a single sleepless night.]

Mr. Clay.—We learn from the Kentucky Observer, that Mr. Clay reached Ashland on the 22d ult., in excellent health.

Important Testimony as to Oregon.—At the St. George's dinner, a few days since, the British Consul, resident in New York, A. Barclay, Esq. terminated in able speech with the following remarkable statement as to the value of Oregon:

"Mr. President: The thought which is deepest as well as uppermost in my mind—which pervades it entirely, at all moments—which, I am sure, occupies your minds as well as mine—must have vent—the dark clouds we have so long seen rising from the west. Do I now meet you for the last time before they are to burst in thunder and lightning, and to scatter us? Are the hands of brother to be raised against brother, like those of Cain? Are the land and the sea to be stained with blood shed by kindred? God forbid! Our last accounts from England give us again the oft-repeated assurance that the British Government entertain a most earnest desire to preserve peace. The meeting here, this evening, of so many respectable persons of both countries, evinces the natural sympathy which exists among us. *All of Oregon* is not worth half the loss which the apprehension of war respecting it has already produced. Were I not afraid of becoming tedious, I might, from personal experience, give you some idea of the value—or the value-lessness, if I may use that word—of the country beyond Lake Huron. [*Go on.*] Then you must pardon the appearance of egotism. Gentlemen, it was my honorable task, after five years of exposed service about the upper great lakes and above them, to superintend the establishment of the now much talked of 49th parallel of north latitude, at the Lake of the Woods, in the year 1825, and there to erect a monument. I tell you, as a fact, that for a distance of one thousand miles before I reached that point—though I visited numerous posts and forts, as they are called, of the fur traders, between the months of May and October, which are most favorable to vegetation,—I never could obtain one single vegetable—a potato, carrot, turnip, or even a salad—to check the stringent thirst which our salted meat produced, or to allay the apprehensions of scurvy. I leave it for you to imagine what luxuries are to be expected by going further.

"May the Almighty dispose the hearts of the rulers in both countries to the consideration of their consanguinity and identical interest, and to the preservation of *lasting peace*. And the Consul closed by giving this toast: Anglo-Saxon blood—too good to be spilt."

Wake Forest College.—William B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort County, will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June.

Raleigh Register.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier of the 21st instant thus notices the recent decease, at that place, of Mrs. Susannah Cooper, aged 86 years:

"The deceased was an inmate of the household of Geo. Washington—a domestic in his family. It was the greatest pleasure of her declining years to recount to her children the incidents of that great man's domestic life—to speak of him whom she recollected so well, and for whose memory no patriot of the land could cherish a deeper reverence. She dwelt upon his character, his noble traits, his dignity, his nobility of aspect, the countenance upon which high and glorious thoughts had stamped their impress—his generosity, his impartial justice."

A handsome service of plate has been presented to Mr. J. Hoffman Collamore, of Boston, by his creditors. Mr. C. failed last year, and was released by the Master in Chancery on the payment of thirty per cent. on his obligations. Having since received a large legacy, he summoned his creditors and paid the balance, amounting to $29,000, for which honorable conduct his creditors have paid him the above compliment.

Questions in Surgery.—"Do wounds often heal by the first attention?"

"Not when the patient is rich and the doctor is poor."

"When does mortification ensue?"

"When you pop the question and are answered no."

We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Doc or Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to *cultivate* so *barren* a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.

Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 4. 9-3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. WM. McLAURIN, of the firm of D. & W. McLaurin, Merchants, to Miss ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD, eldest daughter of the late Williamson Whitehead.

In Cheraw, on the 23d ult, by the Rev. James Stacy, the Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, of this place, to Miss MARY JANE GILLESPIE.

DIED,

At the residence of Professor Green, in Chapel Hill, on Sunday the 26th instant, Dr. GEORGE H. MITCHELL, aged about 25 years.

Suddenly at his residence in Wilkes County, N. C. on the 25th of March last, Col. JAMES MARTIN, in the 70th year of his age.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

Mr. Editor: May I ask the favor of an insertion of the following brief obituary notice in the columns of your paper. One more follower of the Lord Jesus has been called hence to the assembly of the justified spirits made perfect.

At Little Rockfish, very suddenly, on the 26th inst., of Apoplexy, Miss MARGARET BLACK, aged 51 years. This sudden and unexpected event will be a source of sorrow to the extensive circle of both relatives and acquaintances of the deceased. Her loss will be long felt by all who knew her. She was dearly and tenderly beloved by her relatives, and looked up to with respect and gratitude by her acquaintances. And the general esteem in which she was held, was manifested by the numerous concourse of people who followed her mortal remains to their long resting place.

During twenty years, she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and exhibited in her life and conversation the principles of the faith which she professed. She has now finished her course, and exchanged this for a better state of existence, for she lived, while here, in the hope of future and blessed immortality, strengthened by a living faith in the merits of her Saviour's atonement. And though her death be a cause of grief to her numerous relatives and friends, yet they cannot weep at her departure, as others who have no hope.—Though called suddenly hence, she has left them in her exemplary and christian walk the comforting and consoling reflection, that she was not unprepared to obey this summons of her God. Staying herself constantly and steadily upon him, the grim king of terrors could have nothing in his coming to make her tremble at his approach, or view it in any other light than as a messenger Jesus sends to call his people to his arms. She had long shewn, that she realized the desire so becoming to the meek and patient christian, either to remain here or go hence and be with her Redeemer. To her mind, the grave had been divested of its terrors, for she knew her Saviour had lain there—had perfumed it with his own body and risen from that bed; and she felt willing her body should rest there also, assured, that at the last day He will raise it again—clothe it with immortality, and fashion it like unto his own glorious body, disentangled from every seed of corruption and principle of decay.

In Richmond county, on the 8th ult., of bilious inflammatory fever, Miss JANE WEBB, aged 24 years, 11 months and 6 days, daughter of Harvey and Sarah Webb. In the 20th year of her age she connected herself with the Baptist Church, of which she has ever since continued a member.—Her expiring exclamation was, "Bless the Lord!" and with those words on her lips her soul took its flight through Death's dim gate to the Mansions above.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 5

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	27 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7¾	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, E. E.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	81¼ a 2
Flour,	4¾ a 4¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No change in prices of Cotton; sales are making daily at 7¼ to 7½. Flour dull and declining; principal sales at 4¼, 4½, and 4¾. No change in other produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has continued to fall rapidly, until new virgin dip has got down to 2 30, yellow dip 2 60, and hard 1 00. Tar 1 00. No sale of spirits. The tendency of Turpentine still downward. No sales of Timber and Lumber, within a few days. 35 rafts of Timber in market unsold, and about as many of Lumber, (mostly scantling,) about a million feet of each. Quotations of Timber 4 to 5 50. Flooring Boards 10 to 11 50. Wide Boards 6 25 to 6 75. Scantling 5 00. Bacon and Lard inactive, without change in price. Corn 65 to 70. Fayetteville Flour 5 to 5 50.

CHERAW MARKET—April 21

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton has recovered from the late fall. Uplands 6¾ to 7¾. Flour 4 75 to 5.—Corn 67 to 68. Nothing doing in Turpentine.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 7¾. N. C. Corn 70 to 75. Flour 5 25 to 5 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,801,178 bales, against 2,190,186 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J D Williams, Hall & Johnson, Hart & Hall, D Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, Rockfish Co, P Taylor, A W Steel, E W Wilkings, and A Jessup, of this place; and for T Bell, C A Black, D L Williams, and M Autry, of the interior.

May 2.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for E W Wilkings, Phœnix Co, J Brooksbank, G W McDonald, R Strange, Lachenstein & Bro, C P Mallett, S Moss, B Rose & Son, and Dr E M Hall, of this place; and for Elliot, Marsh & Co, M Brown, Boner & Crest, J R Wairecroft, J & W Murphy, T Caldwell & Son, J G Cairns, J Murphy & Co, McRorie & Baily, Brown & Maxwell, J & C J Cowles, J R & J Sloan, G W Brown, Salisbury Co, and Dr T P Weir, of the interior.

May 3.—Steamer Evergreen, with Boat Nelson in tow, with goods for Hall & Johnson, W McIntyre, Hall & Hall, Cook & Troy, C R Jones, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, J T Gilliam, B Rose & Son, S T Hawley, and D Johnson, of this place; and for J H Jenkins & Co, J Cowles, S T Pfohl, A & D W Honeycutt, J F Chambers, and J Newsom, of the interior.

May 3.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, with Goods for J H & J Martine, H & E J Lilly, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, W Draughon, S J Hinsdale, J & T Waddill, D A Ray & Co, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, F T Ward, Murchison, Reid & Co, Gardner & McKethan, Z Burroughs, J R Gee, and J D Williams, of this place; and for W F Watts, G Brooks, D Freeman & Son, —— Boyden, Salisbury Co, Poindexter & Martin, Scott & McAdoo, Rev A Smedes, R A King, G A Mebane, W H Haywood, J J & A C Blum, Shelly & Field, B & C Coffin, Holmes, Worth & Co, Worth & Sanders, Salem Manf. Co., M Brown, J Worth & Co, and Randolph Manf. Co, of the interior.

DEPARTURE

April 30.—Steamer Henrietta, with Boat B Rush in tow, with Flour, Cotton, Domestics, Pig Lead, &c. for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, Rockfish Co, Phœnix Co, Beaver Creek Co, H Branson, J M Rose, Benbow & Co, W McIntyre, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 25—Brig Sea Flower from New Orleans. 26—Schrs. Onslow from Charleston. 27—Schrs. Wilmington from Baltimore, Wando from Charleston 28—Brigs Alford from Baltimore, Helen Maria and Belle from New York; Schrs. Olive, Lenity, R. W. Brown, from New York, H. Westcott, Sarah Jane, from Philadelphia, Albert Vinal from Boston. 30—Schrs. Cassius from Boston, Charles E. Thorn from Kingston, Jamaica.

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 5. 9tf

NOTICE.

A GOOD House Servant for sale. Apply at this Office.
May 4. 9tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,—At the Wharf.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME article of English Dairy CHEESE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 5, 1846. 9tf

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

HAVING been informed by the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, of the existence in that place of Small Pox, I hereby, as authorised by Canon, give notice to the Parishes of the Diocese of North Carolina, that the ensuing Convention thereof will meet in Christ Church, Raleigh, (27th of May next,) instead of St. Matthew's Church, appointed by the last Convention.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of North Carolina.
Edenton, April 24, 1846. 9tm

E. L. WINSLOW,
Secretary of the Convention.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

At Auction.

WE shall sell at our Auction Store, this and every evening this week, a valuable collection of BOOKS, in the varied departments of Literature.

Among them will be found—Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols; Alison's History of Europe, 4 vols; Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 4 vols; Shakspeare; Milton; Cowper; Ossian; Robin's Ancient History, 2 vols; Josephus; Browning's History of the Huguenots; Mrs. Acton's Domestic Cookery; History of the American Wars; Poetical Works of Thos. Moore; Scott's Commentary on New Testament, 2 vols; Patrick Lewth and Whitby do. on Bible, 4 vols; Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; Lives of Bandits, Buccaneers, and Robbers of all Nations

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r Black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambury Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambrooms; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 24. 3tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 10 Market St., Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in the line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 10 Market Street.

T. P. & Co are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Philada. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visitor.
Rev. HEURT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of June, and continue to the 14th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November 18th, till April 15th, 1846, thus making a Session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an oak grove of 20 acres, and afford ample accommodations for old purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is administered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition per term of 5 months $100 00
Tuition in French 12 50
" " Music on the Piano Organ or Guitar 25 00
With use of Piano or Organ 30 00
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument 40 00
" in Drawing and Painting 15 00
Piano use 5
Bed and Bedding 10

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name in full. To prevent expense and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is required for Sundays and special occasions—Two crosses, in Summer, of a straw bonnet with light blue ribbon, and a plain white cross. Their ordinary apparel may be of any material suitable for School purposes. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely access on to visit the City. Even the friends of scholars in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, and as they are allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.

Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 6tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Beach was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever settled its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal principles, and payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purpose of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure the citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company will be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any information that may be desired in those matters on application to

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do do do
1 qr. cask Scotch Malcolm Whisky,
2 do. do. do. do.
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 do do Pine Apple do.
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 do do Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 do do Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 do do Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 81tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, 5 doors West of Briggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.

JOHN D. STARR.

April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE,
40 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do., 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do., 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverised and Loaf Sugar.
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz. kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Miller's Snuff,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hall & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 Kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes,

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in, and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, April 2. 5-6w

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

JAMES G. STACY, President.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Prest.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Secr'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.

Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

I **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

They are authorized to take risks to a reasonable amount on Cotton Factories.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Colin Cooper Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Stuart S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gotham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are not often offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before sums due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports), affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 61
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 64	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 24	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 24	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Roybarn,
D. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrs,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Clyder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Cruter,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
EDW FREEMAN, Actuary.

I The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES C. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Application for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feby 23, 1846. 59tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the goods are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, which is not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further find on the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods consigned to their agent by the line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at this place at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company, in addition in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on the river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight charges, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping interest by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

I The Merchants of this Town can avail themselves of the strong goods in Wilmington, as they are in command alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDELL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 19, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and Pills it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, mv. green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Sheeas; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tack, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found:—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroons; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Startings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; linen, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Haw Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.

March 21, 1846 3-2m

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property, for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

Mr. NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground—about 3½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price.* The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1300-3m

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions, but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-3tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 5000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Fayetteville.	Jones.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
Cumberland.	Cravens.
Col. Alex. Erchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Entwee.	Colemans.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	Robinson.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	Richmond.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
Bladen.	Anson.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Evans.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	Caswell.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	Chatham.
Samson.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	Wake.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
New Hanover.	Johnston.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	Beaufort.
Onslow.	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
Greene.	Pitt.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
Guilford.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	Duplin.
Lenoir.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which are offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce:—

50 bags Rio coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
40 bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do old "Monongahela rye" ditto,
25 do apple brandy, best Baltimore ale,
5 bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Liverpool salt, Cuba and other molasses,
"Justo Sanz" cigars, Myer's aromatic tobacco,

Bladder snuff, ginger, saleratus, pepper, alspice, cheese, &c.

Also, Rowland's mill saws; turpentine axes; grass and grain scythes; scythe snaths; cotton cards; cotton plough lines; socket shovels; trace, halter, log, and fifth chains; smith's tools, assorted; nails, assorted; white lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; chrome green; Prussian blue and other colors; tanners' oil; fur, wool, and summer hats; horse collars and waggon whips; men's and women's coarse shoes; together with common crockery, suitable for the retail trade; real stone ware, consisting of covered butter and milk pans, jars, &c.; with many other articles not mentioned.

April 14. 6-6w

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Padding and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs; a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself, for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany drawers; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, sprag seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, carved and bird eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 75tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.